A REFORM PROTEST.

Condemnation of the Custom House Charter.

Mass Meeting of Reformers Last Night.

THE CHARTER DISSECTED.

Speeches by James M. Brown, Prof. T. M. Dwight, Parke Godwin, Joseph H. Choate, James M. Emott, Edward Salomon, Jackson S. Schultz and Oswald Ottendorfer.

The Mayor's Office Must Be a Responsible One.

NO POLICE AUTOCRACY!

Republicans and Democrats in Denunciation on the Rostrum.

SPRING ELECTIONS DEMANDED.

A grand mass meeting was held in the large hall of the Cooper Institute last night, under the auspices of the Committee of Seventy, to protest against the passage, in its present form at least, of the charter for the city of New York now before the Legislature, and known as the Custom House Republican Charter. As early as seven o'clock people began to assemble about the doors, and though at half-past seven o'clock the crowd was not numerous, the hall was well filled at eight, the hour announced for the opening of the proceedings. The audience was composed wholly of men, deportment. The police arrangements were under the supervision of Captain Byrne, of the Fliteenth precinct, commanding detachments drawn from the reserves of the various precincts. There was band biatant, and the platform, filled, as it was, with an array of some of the "solid men" of New York, was the grand ocular and aural focus. The Reform Association, of which Mayor Havemeyer, Oswald Ditenderfer, Robert B. Roosevelt and other wellknown citizens are members, was also present, co-operating with the Committee of Seventy. Among the prominent gentlemen on the platform were Robert M. Hoe, Peter Cooper, Theodore D. Dwight, Jeseph H. Choate, Parke Godwin, Jackson A. Schultz, John Foley, ex-Judge James M. Emott, James M. Brown, Albert Klamroth, James M. Haisted, Howard Potter, George W. Lane, James D. McKenzie, and numerous others representing brains, integrity, capital and industry. The assemblage listened with very deep interest to the proceedings, and certainly presented a decorous appearance not always to be The applause was quite frequent and at times very enthusiastic. During one portion of Mr. Parke Goddown all such precedents as special party legislakion in the framing of a charter, a constitution, the great organic law of government for this great metropolis. In the course of his remarks he used the word "precedent" several times, and at the termination of a round of applause an energetic German cried out:—"But vy don't ve do avay vid de presidency altogedder?" The Teuton's misapprehension of terms was lost in a burst of

aking into consideration the fact that the meet-

apprehension of terms was lost in a burst of laughter.

Taking into consideration the fact that the meeting was hastily called, that it was not an occasion calling forth the same enthusiasm as an election mass meeting, and that the subject matter of the meeting last night is a question upon which even party opinion is divided, the gathering was a great success. The speakers embraced men of both political creeds, and the gentlemen whe graced the platform were also drawn from the front ranks of conservative democracy and republicanism. It was estimated that there were not less than four thousand persons present. Under the last clause of the resolutions adopted, and which will be found in the report of the proceedings, Professor Theodore M. Dwight, Jackson S. Schuitz, James M. Emott, Howard Petter, Joseph H. Choate, D. B. Exton, Edward Salomen, Oswald Ottendorfer, Robert Hoe and Benjamin Tatham were appointed by the Chairman a committee of ten to proceed to Albany and to ask a further hearing before the committee of the Senate upon the subject matter of the resolutions and of the sense of the meeting in relation thereto.

Mr. James M. Brown, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy, presided, and introduced the speakers.

In calling the meeting to order he said:

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

FRLOW Critzens—I am glad to see so good a response to the call issued by the Committee of Seventy, at the request of other reform organizations and citizens generally. I will detain you but a moment, as there are generally. I will detain you but a moment, as there are generally. I will detain you but a moment, as there are generally. I will detain you but a moment, as there are generally. I will detain you but a moment, as there are generally it will deviate on the reform organizations and citizens generally. I will deviate you have a subject of the committee of Seventy into existence in 18% still exists, and the earnest co-operation of their statements. The necessity for reforms in the city's affairs which called the Committee of Sev

W. Dwight, chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Committee of Seventy, whose inalilarity with the whole subject of the charter and discussion of it repeats only before the Committees of the Legislature you are all acquainted with.

SPEECH OF PROFESSOR DWIGHT,

Professor Theodore Dwight said:—

The Committee of seventy had called that meeting together in obedience to the trust that the city had placed in their hands. After the great reform movement last the charter would be dealt with in the spirit or reform and in the interess of the drief with the charter, was decided in the interess of the drief with the charter, was decided with by the Committee of Seventy in a spirit or candor and fairness, but the result had been to show that the republican party had dealt with the charter in a partision spirit, and that was not in sympathy with the best interests of the people. (Loud cheers.) As to the charter, the first point, and the great point, was whether the Mayor shall have responsibility. (Cheers.) Now, there were three great requisites to be secured? By distributing them with a louly of men? (Cries of 'No!"). There must be responsibility with one man. The theory of the charter gave she right to the Aldermen of selection, and the power to the Mayor to reject. That was not affairs of state. The "rofessor here illustrated this by the action of the President and the national conduct of the affairs of state. The "rofessor here illustrated this by the action of the President and the national conduct of the series of have a true Mayor (cheers)—a man who shall have the sole power of appointment and propose to have a true Mayor (the true). It was not affairs of state. The "rofessor here illustrated this by the action of the President and the national senate. We propose to have a fire would be got through the Legisman cuncement—that he committee was willing to make this man cancement that he companies of a suppose to have a true Mayor (cheers)—a man who shall have the sole prover of appointment and level the prov

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. HOWARD POTTER read the following resolutions, which were enthusiastically adopted:—

litical methods.

Resolved, That we regard the question of the theory and form of a city government as one of principle and party may properly take its standard the question of the theory and form of a city government as one of principle and party upon which a party may properly take its standard to the party may properly take its standard the party of the party may properly take its standard dishonest and as utterly rulinous to any party placing rediance on the better public sendiment every attempt to use the machinery of nunicipal administration to persuade or coerce electious; we declare it to be no longer practicable, and we rejoice that it has become impossible in this city for any party to se use public patronage, financial disbursements or official cunning and favorities, as to control the popular vote, and therefore we condemn every attempt or that nature, not merely as an outrage upon public right and an element of political corruption, but as an evidence of unworthy leadership and quicidal bilindens in the respective parties to which

nothing in regard to police affairs shall be beyond the knowledge and responsibility of the Police Commis-sioners.

8. We demand for the Board of Health, which must

knowledge and responsibility of the Police Commissioners.

8. We demand for the Board of Health, which must maintain a constant struggle in very numerous suits in the courts with the criminal and lawless classes, the authority to select its attorney at a moderate salary.

9. We condemn as unsafe the provisions of the ninety-fourth section, providing that the same member of a board may be both its treasurer and its president.

10. We concent the suspicious omission from the 114th section of that as the same and the laws of 1865 and 1856, under which private citined in the laws of 1865 and 1856, under which private citined in the laws of 1865 and 1856, under which private citined in the laws of 1866 and 1856, under which private citined in the laws of 1866 and 1856, under which private citined in the laws of 1866 for those in office, controlled by party policy or by the lears of common delinquency, to prevent all summary investigation.

11. That while we regard provisions like those of the 117th section, by which the ordinary discussion of the tax levy and expenditures of the city are taken from the Legislative branch and given to a few high officers, as at best a very extreme measure and, perhaps, as dangerous as it is opposed to principle and precedent, we must unterly condemn it, unless made more safe by that opportunity or a public hearing on the part of critizens before the Board of Apportionment proposed by the Committee of Sevesty, and also by some stringent provisions for the punishment of any dereliction of duty on the part of members of said board.

12. We regard as unwise the provision by which the Aldermen annually elected are to be the representatives of the majority alone, and we call for some provisions for conferring such varied and extensive powers upon a single person as Commissioners of Public Works.

The infamous orisin of that Department, the common belief that it was originally placed in the sole power of one great knave to aid that stupendous robbery of the public treasury which covers with

pictous in the public mind that a single commissioner redemption.

We declare our conviction that, so clear is the need of more than one commissioner, so deep is the belief that others would not be denied for any honest reasons, so general are the suspicions caused by the giving of additional powers to this Department, since the proposed charter was first presented at Albany, that nothing short of organizing this department with several commissioners, on the same principles as the other departments, can arrest the prevalence in the highest quarters of suspicions of partisanship, fraud and corruption, alike dishonorable to the party, its leaders and to the Legislature. Resolved, That in view of these considerations, and especially of the changes made in the preposed charter since any public hearing as to its provisions, a committee of the appointed by the Chair to proceed to Albany and ask a further hearing before the committee of the Senate upon the matters referred to in these resolutions. The names of the committee appointed are as follows:—Theodore W. Dwight, Jackson S. Schultz, James Emott, Howard Potter, Joseph H. Choate, Dorman B. Eaton, Edward Salomon, Oswaid Ottendorfer, Robert Hoe and Benjamin Tatham.

Specch of MR. Parker GODWIN.

BE-Judge Emmarks OP Ex-JUDGE EMOTT.

BE-Judge Emort was the next speaker. After denough the first connoily sween he said the people were told, in 1871, that nexthoud obtaining redress against the charter was lection. This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Election.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

REMARKS BY EX-GOVERNOR SOLOMONS,
Ex-Governor Solomons briefly addressed the meeting the strongly protested, as a member of the great republican party, against the scheme of government which the Albany Legislature attempted to put through for the cit of New York with whip and spur. (Cheers.) They were took that the Legislature were hesitating, and they determined to refer the charter to the Committee of the Whole, so that they might profit by what was said ther to-night. (Cheers.) A man who, eighteen months again and great power in the State, and had been accused certain irregularities, said, "What are you going to deabout it?" The men who supposed that they had not the Legislature of the State of New York it their hands would soon find out what the people were going to do about it. (Cheers). He was there to-night because he was a republican because had appealed to the people to return republicans whould be true to reform. But if the republicans whould be true to reform. But if the republicans whould be true to reform. But if the republicans whould be true to reform. But if the republicans whould be true to reform. But if the republicans whould be true to reform. But if the republicans and the support to host of the suggestators that had been offered at the meeting. (the ers.)

REMARKS OF JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.

The Legislature, heeding the voice of the people, would attend to the suggestions that had been offered at this meeting. (Cheers.)

REMARKS OF JACKSON S. SCHULTZ.

Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ was the next speaker. He said he was somewhat embarrassed, as he had to speak against political triends. He spoke against the partisan character of the charter. One of the departments, now spensible six millions of dollars, and managed by Mr. Van Nort, was to have one Commissioner, and Mr. Van Nort was to heave one Commissioner, and Mr. Van Nort was to be called back by the charter to manage that department. That department, created for william Mr. Iweed, was now to be managed by Van Nort. Mayor Hall appointed Mr. Van Nort. He was retained by an arrangement, and he was now to be the great William Mr. Tweed. The republican party at Albany proposed to give Mr. Van Nort was a modest from \$6,00,000 to \$1,000,000. If Van Nort was a modest from \$6,00,000 to \$1,000,000. If Van Nort was a modest on Attorney under very peculiar circumstances. Who was her Was it Charles O'Conort No. It was Delafield Mr. Schultz said to his brother republicans that they could not afford to do this great wrong. It was proposed that he should have charge of all the law departments of the city. He (Mr. Schultz) said to his brother republicans that they could not afford to do this great wrong. It was proposed to put Mr. Green out, and they could not afford to do this great wrong. It was proposed that the should have charge of all the law departments of the city. He could not afford to do this great wrong. It was proposed that he should have charge of Mr. Green out, and they could not afford to do this great wrong. It was proposed and Mr. Tilden—honest democrates as they were–stood by the republicane, and heijed to save the city of New York from ruim. (Cheers.)

Mr. Oswald O'TENDORFER, in the course of his

Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER, in the co

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Republican Demonstration in the Assembly Over the Charter.

The Leaders Stand Aghast at a Sudden Change.

Even by a Two-Third Vote Were the "Disciplinarians" Thwarted.

The Bill Ordered Back to the Committee of the Whole.

LAST EVENING'S CAUCUS QUESTIONS.

ALBANY, Feb. 25, 1878. To the utter amazement of republicans of the Custom House order and of the members of the minority the leaders of the majority were made to suffer an ignominious defeat to-day, when the question of referring back the New York charter to the Committee on Cities was made by the now thoroughly humiliated Mr. Opdyke. Not one in ten of the members on either side expected, in fact

A "BREAK" IN THE RANKS OF THE PAITHFUL, and so, under the circumstances, the turn affairs finally took is all the more to be wondered at, look clined to. It was no preconcerted plan that brought about the thwarting of the managers' plans, no secret caucus, no social circle, nothing of the kind. It was simply the boldness of one man in the majority, who dared, despite all that might disastrously re sult to himself personally by the course he saw fit leaders, and without stint of denunciation or mincing of words speak his mind freely, openly, Saratoga county, as sound and uncompremising a republican as can be found anywhere in the state. It so happened that he was absent on Friday when the bill was ordered to a third reading, and this fact alone, outside of all other considerations, afforded him an excellent opportunity to take A BOLD STAND

against the hasty legislation which he was unable to protest against before. The real reason why a suspension of the rules was not moved, as originally intended, was the well grounded fear that a two-thirds majority, the requisite vote to carry the motion, could not be obtained. When the order of third reading of bills was reached finally, instead of attempting to put the charter on its final pas-

(rather, pursuant to the instructions of the mer who whipped him into line, and who are now making him do their bidding the more to make him feel the dependent position he occupies) to make the that the bill be referred back to the Committee or Cities, with instructions to divide section 76 and make one section of sections 77 and 78, to strike out sections 68 and 69, and change the title of the act so that it would read, "An act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York."

Batcheller here got the floor and made as amendment to Opdyke's motion that the bill be out any instructions. Opdyke endeavored to ge

out any instructions. Opdyke endeavored to get over this dimculty by raising the point of order that Mr. Batchelier's motion could not be entertained until the vote was reconsidered by which the bill had been ordered to a third reading. A wrangie took place over this point, which only lasted for a moment or-two, and then Batcheller began to explain why he had made the motion he had. He declared that to hurry the bill through after the isahion desired by those who had charge of it was in direct violation of the motion of the matter that the state of the motion of the state of the third that been elected by the people because they had solemnly promised to set their faces against hasty legislation and the disgraceful tactics in passing laws under the whip and spur of the previous question which had, under Tammany Hall's management, made the Legislature of New York a by-word all over the Union. There was no necessity for hurry in the matter. He did not want it to go abroad, however, that he was disloyal to his party, or that in doing what he believed was his duty in opposing the hasty passage of the bill, he was acting with the democratic party, for he spurned that party, and had always and would always fight against it.

As A PARTY QUESTION he would vote for the charter when it was put on

AS A PARTY QUESTION nie mai passage; but he was sworn to do his duty to the people, and he would not sworve from the straight path for any man or any set of men. He closed by schorling all those members who felt that they were independent and owed no man special allegiance, when the good of any section of the State was at stake, to pause before passing the bill until it had been more lengthly and more calmly considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Batcheller's speech created a decided sensation and mad the leaders stand aginst with a property of the state of the

Will they go so far as to defeat the bill if they do not succeed in gaining an their wants? I think they will not and the very best evidence that they do not mean to make a factious combination against the bill lies in the claim made by Bacheller, Lincoln, West, Clapp and all the others, that their action to-day was prompted solely by their desire

as republicans to have the charter fairly considered belore they vote for it. They all contend that they are playing into the hands of the democratic party. If they are to be believed they will, in the end, be lound as Bacheller said he would be found—on the side of those who would

VOTE FOR THE BILL AS A PARTY MEASURE.

This is undoubtedly the position of these republicans, and those who are building great hones of the ultimate defeat of the bill on the stand they saw fit to take to day will find that they are counting without their host. There is another view that must be taken of this demonstration on the part of Batchesier and his followers. Their protestations as to their determination to stand by the bill in the long run as a party measure will undoubtedly hold good. Still they may prove troublesome by insisting upon many amendments being engrafted into it which the Custom House party do not want, but which they will nave under the circumstances to accept, whether they want to or not, in order to avoid a downright mutiny.

Senator Woodin brought into prominence this morning a proposition now pending before Congress, which seems to have covered a pretty big hauf for Cornel University. It is in relation to the Congressional distribution of public domain to the States for educational purposes. It protests against the equity of the distribution as proposed, the same amount being donated to Rhode Island or Nevada as to New York or Pennsylvania, and the amount so donated going by another provision to the oldest, and, in most cases, the richest college in each State. In this State it would fail to Cornell University, an octogenarian millionnaire, too rich now for comfort, and in New Hampshire to Dartmouth, a relic of Revolutionary days that has hoarded and accumulated ever since its infancy. The resolution produced no very animated debate, as the Senate was all in lavor of it, Senator Chaffield alone opposing it. He, however, represents Cornell University, an octogenarian millionnaire, too rich now for comfort,

self read out of the party. The resolutions were adopted.

THE BILL RELATIVE TO TWEED'S ABSENCE. Senator Lowery's bill requiring members of the Legislature to quality early in the session—which release chiefly to Tweed's case—was reported by the Committee on Privileges and elections, with no amendments beyond a verbal correction.

It was, at Mr. Madden's own request, laid over and ordered to be printed.

THE CONGRESSIONAL APPOINTMENT.

The following resolution of the Assembly was called up by Senator Woodin:—

Resolved, if the Senate concur, that a committee of nine be appointed to confer with a similar committee of the Senate for the purpose of securing a new apportionment of the State in Congressional districts, according to the Apportionment act of Congress.

antee of the Schate for the purpose of securing a new apportionment of the State in Congressional districts, according to the Apportionment act of Congress.

There was some interesting debate on the question of the right of the Legislature to make a new apportionment, but it was shewn by Senator Johnson that Congress had provided for a reapportionment, and the right was conceded. The inequity of the present apportionment was also conceded, even by the republican members. The resolution was laid on the table after the debate.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS AT NEWBURG.

Senator MADDRN introduced a resolution providing for the better care of Washington's Headquarters at Newburg. This building, with the yard attached, is now one of the most interesting relics of the Revolution that remain to the Republic. It is a two story stone house, situated on the hill in the village of Newburg, visible from the river, and even from the Hudson River Railroad opposite, and it is well filled with old swords, pistols, boots, beds, desks and furniture which the great Washington had himself used. It is State property, and the State has a janitor in charge of it at a salary of \$250 a year, but by some hook or crook the trustees of Newburg have a great deal to do with it, and exercise a great deal of control over it in a manner that redounds more to the gratification of the trustees than to the preservation of the piace. Mr. Madden wants the jurisdiction of the State in this matter determined in order to preserve intact some of the most interesting relies of the great man whose memory is too soon losing the reverence and resiness that are its due, and whose example seems to have passed entirely out of human recollection.

Republican Caucus Over the Charter-Probable and Improbable Phases-A Humorous Scene in the Senate. ALBANY, Feb. 25-Evening.

AN INFORMAL CAUCUS OF THE PARTY DISCIPLINA-

as Batcheller calls the leaders, was held this evening at the Delevan, and it was decided that a conciliatory policy should be adopted tomorrow-indeed, so conciliatory that it is quite possible if Batcheller and his friends should insist upon changing the appointing-power feature of the bill, so as to give the appointments to the Mayor, subject to the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen, with an absolute power of removal, they will meet with but little opposition; that is, if they act so ugly as to endanger the future prospects of the party in the city in an office-holding point of view. The success of the part upon the conduct of the democrats. They in tend to act as republicans, but

IF THE MINORITY TO-MORROW SHOULD MAKE A FACTIOUS FIGHT and endeavor to take advantage of the stand Batcheller and his followers have taken they will

drive the latter into an unqualified support of everything and anything the leaders want to put into the bill. The democrats are no fools, however, and will, it is believed, observe a strict neutrality during the discussion which the consideration of the bill in the Committee of the Whole again will be certain to give rise to. It is said that the Speaker to-night, as a guarantee of the majority's good faith is endeavoring to make the charter really a enarter for protection and welfare of the people of New York, requested Mr. MoGuire, of Schuyier, a democrat, to submit reasonable amendments to the bill which, in his opinion, would perfect it, regardless of party considerations. This request was rejected with the reply that the bill had been declared a party measure even by latcheller, and that the republicans should, therefore, be allowed to the republicans should, therefore, be allowed to the submitted of the s

HEAVY ALLEGED FRAUD ON A NEW YORK

BOSTON, Pep. 25, 1873.

John C. Loring, recently engaged in the dry goods trade in this city, was arrested to-day at the claim to be his creditors to the amount of \$30,000, which they allege was obtained by lalse representations. The officer making the arrest bad a requisition from Governor Dix. Loring's counsel obtained a writ of habeas corpus, and a hearing will be had before Judge Chapman.

DIES IRÆ.

The Corrupted Congressmen Drinking the Cup of Bitterness.

Exciting Scene in the House of Representatives.

HOAX AMES' DEFENCE.

The Speech Written by A. J. Tappleton, Attorney for the Union Pacific Railroad.

TEARS, IDLE TEARS!

Can That Which is Corrupt Be Corrupted?

Bribed and Briber Must Fall Together.

"Am I To Be Offered Up a Sacrifice to Expiate the Sins of Others?"

POLAND RIDDLING BUTLER'S REPORT.

Powerful Speech of Judge Merrick for the Prosecution.

DEBATE IN EVENING SESSION.

Sketches of the Principal Characters in the Drama of Credit Mobilier-Appearance and Demeanor of the Culprits-The Stage and the Audience.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1873. "Judgment Day" in Congress, as to-day was facetiously called, opened clear and bright. The cold of the day previous gave way for the customary mild warmth of a Winter's day in Washington. The wind that swept down the avenue at an early hour increased in intensity, so that during the middle of the forenoon great clouds of blinding and whirling dust enveloped the long line of pedestrians moving Capitolwards. At the early hour of ten o'clock the street cars going in the direction of the Capitol were crowded; the sidewalks were filled with a jostling, eager throng, and the indications even to the most casual observer were that something of more than ordinary interest had called out this motley throng of men, women and children from all possible grades of society. In the Capitol by ten o'clock, the hallways adjoining the House galleries were packed, packed with an eager throng of murmuring humanity seeking to gain admission to the galleries. The door keepers admitted no one until half-past ten, when the doors were opened, and the vast crowd poured into the galleries, filling them to their utmost capacity in a moment, leaving, when it was all done, quite as many more thronged all down the hallways and hanging on to the staircases as it were by their eyelids.

In the House by eleven o'clock there was not a large number of members present. It would not do for these old actors on the political stage to bestow any particular interest upon the coming

The Rev. J. G. Butler opened the day with prayer especially prepared for this occasion. He nade a good point, but which is seldom reduced to practice-namely, that the Lord would incline the they would be done by themselves. During the monotonous reading of the interminable journal members began to come in, in the usual indifferent manner, as if judgment days were the most common things imaginheavy, statesmanlike air, as if to impress the public which crowded and surged in masses above made the motion that the reading be suspended for a moment and the ladies out in the nallways be admitted to the floor of the House. Fernando Wood wanted a preference shown for members' members did prefer their families, and of course he would have no objection. This motion wasnet gaincame; tall ladies, short ladies, fat ladies, lean Washington femininity entered in various stages of disorder, occasioned by their being jostled out began to look more like a circus than the hall of legislative body. The vacant space in the rear of the members' desks presented an unusual appearance. Instead of the lobbyist button-holing some impecunious Congressman or groups of political

BRIGHT, GAILY-COLORED DRESSES AND RIBBONS made the background of Congress look like a parand the Congressmen was not flattering to the lat-ter. The introduction of ladies to-day on the floor had the attention of many of the lighter weight states-men, and fired them with a noble ambition to do something to distinguish themselves in the pres-ence of so much inspiration. But the cold prac-tical management of the keen man in the chair dispelled at once any rose-colored visions of fame they might have conceived, and brought them subdued, they were content to remain in their usual obscurity. The presence of the ladies, sandwiched in between members at their seats, had another dangerous effect. It was very difficult for some of the legislators to be in such close proximity to pretty women, and at the same time follow the thread of the legal arguments that passed oro and con, on this all-important questions before the House. The light weights, under

THE HUMANIZING INFLUENCE OF PAIR WOMEN. no longer felt sauguinary. They felt forgiving, and if a vote for expulsion had been put at an early stage of the proceedings but a small minority could have been brought to bear upon the victims, Shortly after half-past eleven the droning of the Journal had been finished and the desks had been cleared of sundry tremendous documents from portant topic, in which no one was expected to take the slighest interest. When the tesks were finally cleared the faces of the spectators assumed a hungry look, like that of charity children just being ushered in front of a Chrismas dinner. want a sensation—we are so hungry for one," was plainly pictured upon every face. Dick Haldeman of Pennsylvania was the first man after the routine business was out of the way who got the Speaker's car. Richard usually attracts special